



April 27, 2010

Electronic Filing

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW, Room TW-A325
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: PS Docket No. 06-229;
GN Docket Nos. 09-47 and 09-51;
WT Docket No. 05-265.

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Attached is a resubmission of an ex parte notice that apparently was not uploaded properly to the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System on Friday, April 23, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Sara F. Leibman

Sara F. Leibman
Director,
Federal Regulatory Affairs



April 23, 2010

EX PARTE NOTICE

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Ms. Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW, Room TW-A325
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: PS Docket No. 06-229;
GN Docket Nos. 09-47 and 09-51;
WT Docket No. 05-265.

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On April 22, 2010, Tom Sugrue, Neville Ray, and Kathleen O'Brien Ham of T-Mobile USA, Inc. ("T-Mobile") met with Commissioner Michael Copps and his Chief of Staff, John Giusti, and Mr. Ray, Ms. Ham, and the undersigned met with Angela Giancarlo, Chief of Staff to Commissioner Robert McDowell, to discuss several spectrum-related issues.

In particular, the T-Mobile representatives noted their support for the Commission's plan to hold a commercial auction for the 700 MHz D block. They explained that this approach will help provide public safety with much-needed funding and technical expertise, as well as promote competition in the wireless industry by making available additional lower-band spectrum for commercial users. T-Mobile urged the Commission to establish service and technical rules for the band and commence an auction promptly.

The T-Mobile representatives also took the opportunity to discuss the benefits of pairing the AWS-3 band with spectrum currently occupied by the federal government in the 1755-1810 MHz band. T-Mobile expressed its hope that collaboration between NTIA and the FCC will result in an identification of at least 20 MHz of spectrum in this band for reallocation and auction.

Finally, T-Mobile thanked the Commission for yesterday's order eliminating the home market exclusion to the automatic roaming rule and finding that a request for automatic roaming will be presumed reasonable in the first instance. T-Mobile also is looking forward to participating in the Commission's further notice proceeding on data roaming, which will be important to a competitive wireless broadband future.

A copy of the attached PowerPoint presentations was distributed at the meetings.

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch
April 23, 2010
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Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Sara F. Leibman

Sara F. Leibman
Director,
Federal Regulatory Affairs

cc:
Commissioner Michael Copps
John Giusti
Angela Giancarlo



Agenda

- T-Mobile AWS-1 Deployment Update
- National Broadband Plan Recommendations
- 700 MHz D Block
- Pairing AWS-3/Upper J Block with 1755 – 1780 MHz
- Possible Spectrum Opportunities
- Pending Legislation

T-Mobile AWS-1 Deployment Update

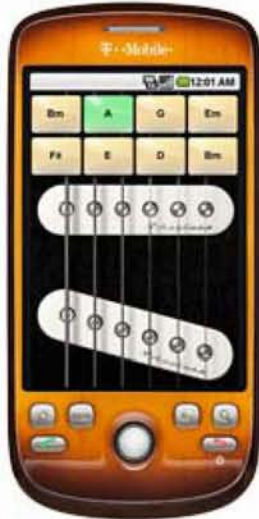
- 3G HSPA Coverage: 212M people with footprint expanding steadily
 - **Investment To Date:** \$10 Billion
 - **Sites:** ~27,000 sites
 - **Speed:** Fast HSPA (7.2 Mbps)
- 4G quality HSPA+ (21 Mbps): ~100 million people by end of Q2 2010 and 185 million by end of year
 - **Fastest Wireless Network:** Beats AT&T, Verizon, and Sprint
 - **Rapid Deployment:** HSPA+ rolling out to markets as backhaul capacity becomes available
 - **Goal:** 185 million POPS in 2010
 - **Roll out:** Nationwide



Innovative Products



Motorola CLIQ



MyTouch^{3G} with Google



**BlackBerry® Bold™
9700 with Wi-Fi Calling**



webConnect Rocket™

National Broadband Plan Recommendations

- NBP Recommendation 5.8.3: *“The FCC should make up to 60 megahertz available by auctioning Advanced Wireless Services (AWS) bands, including, if possible, 20 megahertz from Federal allocations.”*
 - Deadline of October 1, 2010 to identify feasibility of pairing 20-25 megahertz from Federal allocations to pair with AWS-III and Upper J Block
- *“NTIA will support the Administration’s efforts to foster new wireless broadband technologies by making new spectrum available. Specifically, NTIA will collaborate with the FCC to develop a plan to make available 500 MHz of spectrum suitable for both mobile and fixed wireless broadband use over the next ten years. [This plan] will focus on making spectrum available for the exclusive use by commercial broadband providers or technologies, or for the dynamic, shared access by commercial and government users.”* - NTIA Fiscal Year 2011 Budget

700 MHz D Block

Framework

1. Auction for commercial use
2. Support legislation directing auction proceeds toward funding development of nationwide, interoperable broadband public safety network
3. D Block licensee(s) must deploy devices that tune across the 700 MHz band
4. The build-out requirements same as Upper 700 MHz – population-based, with signal coverage to at least 40% of the population within 4 years and at least 75% of the population within 10 years of the license term
5. D Block licensee(s) and PS to work together to develop and implement interoperability standards

Options

1. To insure interoperability, may be necessary to impose technology standard on D Block (i.e., LTE) – T-Mobile would do LTE
2. To ensure that at least one carrier offers Priority Access, may be necessary to impose requirement on D Block
3. Nationwide license for D Block preferred, but licenses based on smaller areas (e.g., REAGs, MEAs, the 55 public safety regional planning committee areas) also acceptable. In the latter case, combinatorial bidding would improve the efficiency and equity of the auction

700 D Block - Continued

Framework

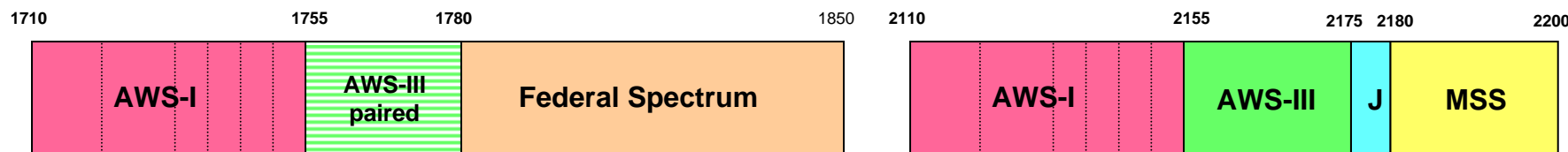
1. Provide PS with multiple options and partners to develop a nationwide wireless broadband network, while ensuring the commercial viability of the D block. PS could:
 - Build out a PS network using its existing 10 MHz of broadband spectrum
 - Lease some or all of its 10 MHz to a commercial operator in return for access to commercial networks
 - Share networks with commercial operators in 700 MHz band
2. PPP not limited to D Block licensee(s)
3. PS agencies allowed to use new or existing grant programs for funds
4. PS could work with commercial providers to develop and implement interoperability standards
5. PS could negotiate priority access to commercial networks in times of emergency (similar to existing WPA for voice)
6. PS devices required to tune across the 700 MHz band to enable roaming

Options

1. To insure interoperability, may be necessary to impose technology standard on 700 MHz PS systems (i.e., LTE)
2. To ensure efficient use of spectrum, FCC should consider establishing transition of 14 MHz narrowband (12 MHz + 2 MHz guard band) to broadband use over time. Voice traffic could ride on top of broadband platform

Pairing 2155-2180 MHz with 1755-1780 MHz

- NBP proposes pairing the AWS-III band with Federal spectrum
 - 20 MHz paired with AWS-III or 25 MHz if included AWS-2 upper J block
 - Only 25 MHz reallocated from Federal users; 8% of the 300 megahertz identified in the National Broadband Plan
- 40 to 50 MHz of newly paired, internationally harmonized, spectrum immediately adjacent to the AWS-I band would significantly further the Administration's goal for global mobile broadband leadership
- T-Mobile has extensive experience working with Federal incumbents in the reallocation process



Potential Spectrum Opportunities

The “DOD 2000 IMT Report,” which served as the basis of the NTIA’s 2002 report, identifies possible opportunities for spectrum reallocation or sharing:

The analysis of the DOD Initial Report shows that IMT–2000 mobile transmitters would cause from 10 to 20 dB degradation to the link margin of DOD satellites as a function of IMT–2000 build-out. If further analysis shows that the degradation of link margin is less, or will not severely impact DOD satellite operations, then the 1760–1790 MHz portion of the band could also be considered for sharing with IMT–2000 mobiles, using a combination of geographical and time separation. This sharing arrangement would consist of three phases. For this report, no estimate of the timing of Phases 2 or 3 is given. The three phases are as follow:

- Page 43 “DOD 2000 IMT Report”

Interference Mitigation. If the IMT–2000 base stations were to monitor the IMT–2000 mobile channels on a listen-before-transmitting protocol, interference would be mitigated at the expense of IMT–2000 system capacity. It should be noted, in a general sharing scenario, that there will be a greater potential for interference to and from IMT–2000 systems when both links (mobile and base) are within the 1710–1850 MHz band as opposed to only one link being in the band.

- Page 42 “DOD 2000 IMT Report

Potential Spectrum Opportunities

- T-Mobile would like to work with the DOD, as well as other Federal incumbents, to collaboratively figure out mutually beneficial solutions to the increasing demand on finite spectrum resources.
 - Joint testing of spectrum applications to determine interference risks and develop possible solutions.
 - T-Mobile willing to engage with federal agencies to work on sharing of spectrum between CRMS carriers and government users.
- T-Mobile is open to creative solutions
 - Geographic spectrum sharing
 - Time based spectrum sharing
 - Other types of arrangements

Pending Spectrum Legislation

S. 649/ HR 3125 – Spectrum Inventory

- T-Mobile supports the 2 year time frame for reallocation recommendations as called for in HR 3125.
- Would like to see language in bills that specifies that a certain amount of spectrum should be reallocated.

HR 3019 – Spectrum Relocation Improvements

- T-Mobile believes that while, in general, the CSEA has worked well, it believes that certain refinements can be made to process to improve future similar efforts.
- T-Mobile is willing to work with federal partners to resolve differences, including testing possible solutions.

Thank You